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9 February 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR: Chief, ACIS

FROM:


Chief, Soviet Foreign Policy Branch
FBIS/Analysis Group

STAT

SUBJECT: List of Soviet Arms Control Proposals
since November 1981

Attached you will find a list of Soviet arms control proposals based on Soviet published sources. This list cannot be considered complete both because not all Soviet proposals are made public and because our files are not set up to retrieve such a list. You may find a more comprehensive list could be drawn up from your own files, but I hope that this will be helpful.


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Attachment: As stated

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LIST OF SOVIET ARMS CONTROL PROPOSALS SINCE NOVEMBER 1981

- 23 Nov 81 Brezhnev, reaffirming Soviet willingness to join with NATO in observing a moratorium on the deployment of new and the modernizing of existing INF in Europe, adds that the USSR would also unilaterally reduce part of its INF in the European part of the USSR if NATO agrees to the moratorium.
- 1 Mar 82 Brezhnev proposes a convention on strengthening guarantees of the security of nonnuclear states and an agreement on the nondeployment of nuclear weapons.
- 16 Mar 82 Brezhnev announces a unilateral Soviet moratorium on the deployment of INF in European part of the USSR in both quantitative and qualitative terms.
- 15 Jun 82 Brezhnev message to second United Nations special session on disarmament pledges that the Soviet Union will not be the first country to use nuclear weapons and urges other nuclear powers to assume the same obligation.
- 17 Jun 82 Soviet memorandum to second UN special session on disarmament proposes that missile submarines be removed from extensive combat patrol areas and that agreement on restricting their cruises be reached. It also proposes limitation of new SLBM deployments, renunciation of deployment of long-range SLCM's and GLCM's, extension of confidence-building measures to seas and oceans, making the Mediterranean a zone of peace and cooperation, and strengthening peace and security in the Persian Gulf area. It proposes reaching an agreement not to increase armed forces and conventional armaments and the resumption of U.S.-Soviet talks on limiting trade in and transfer of conventional armaments. The memorandum calls for a reduction of military budgets, renunciation of the use of new discoveries and of scientific and technical achievements for military purposes. The memorandum also contains a repetition of earlier Soviet proposals for a disarmament program that would begin with the cessation of the development of new systems of nuclear weapons and end with the total elimination of nuclear weapons with several intermediate steps along the way.
- 18 Jun 82 USSR presents draft treaty entitled "Basic Provisions of a Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction."

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- 1 Oct 82 Gromyko at UN proposes that the General Assembly include on its agenda an item entitled "Immediate Cessation and Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons Tests." He reports that the Soviet Union was submitting to the General Assembly the "Basic Provisions of a Treaty on the Complete and General Prohibition of Nuclear-Weapons Tests."
- 3 Oct 82 USSR Government draft resolution is presented to the United Nations on "Multiplying Efforts To Remove the Threat of Nuclear War and To Ensure a Safe Development of Nuclear Energy." It includes a call for nuclear weapon states to suspend simultaneously the production and deployment of nuclear weapons and their delivery vehicles and the production of fissionable materials for the purpose of developing various types of nuclear weapons.
- 21 Dec 82 Andropov proposes a sublimit on INF missiles in Europe for NATO and the USSR, with the latter retaining only as many missiles as the combined British and French nuclear arsenals (162). Andropov discloses outlines of Soviet START proposal, providing for a reduction of "more than 25 percent" in intercontinental armaments and a "substantial" reduction in nuclear warheads.
- 5 Jan 83 Warsaw Pact Political Declaration declares that the alliance proposes conclusion of a treaty with NATO on the mutual nonuse of military force, either nuclear or conventional, and on the maintenance of relations of peace. The Declaration adds that the treaty "could" contain a commitment not to jeopardize international sea, air, or space communication "passing through areas outside any national jurisdiction" and a commitment to examine jointly practical measures to avert the threat of surprise attack and to "contribute to the development of mutual exchanges of military delegations and visits of naval ships and air force units."
- 17 Feb 83 Soviet representative at MBFR talks presents proposals for MBFR agreement. Soviet press reports indicate that proposed agreement would bypass data question and would establish new verification procedures.
- 25 Apr 83 Andropov, in a DER SPIEGEL interview, proposes the conclusion of an international treaty on the nondeployment of any types of weapons in space. (Moscow in the summer of 1981 submitted a similar proposal to the UN)
- 3 May 83 Andropov announces that the Soviet Union is willing to agree to equality in INF in Europe "with regard to both delivery vehicles and warheads."
- 6 Jun 83 Andropov, in reaffirming Soviet support for a nuclear-free zone in the north of Europe, including measures affecting Soviet territory, expresses willingness to discuss making the Baltic Sea a nuclear-free area.

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- 16 Jun 83 USSR Supreme Soviet resolution proposes a freeze both quantitatively and qualitatively on nuclear weapons by all nuclear powers, beginning with the United States and the USSR.
- 23 Jun 83 Warsaw Pact presents MBFR draft treaty in Vienna. Soviet media reports indicate that draft treaty essentially incorporates 17 February proposals.
- 19 Aug 83 Elaborating on his April proposal for a treaty banning weapons from space, Andropov says USSR deems it necessary to reach agreement on a complete prohibition of the "testing and deployment of any space-based weapons for striking targets on earth, in the air, or in outer space." Andropov also announces that the Soviet Union is prepared to agree on eliminating existing anti-satellite systems, on prohibiting the development of new ones, and to refrain from being the first to put any ASAT weapons into outer space. On 22 August PRAVDA published the USSR's draft treaty, submitted to the UN, on these questions.
- 27 Aug 83 Andropov announces that the Soviet Union is willing to liquidate all Soviet missiles removed from Europe under the terms of an INF agreement rather than transfer them to Asia.
- 27 Oct 83 Andropov announces that the USSR is willing to reduce the number of Soviet SS-20 missile launchers in European USSR to approximately 140, that it will freeze the SS-20 force in Asia at the level existing when an INF agreement enters into force, and that it will show "additional flexibility" on U.S. forward-based systems.
- 27 Oct 83 Moscow domestic radio reports Soviet submission to the United Nations of a proposal to freeze production and deployment of chemical weapons until an international convention on these weapons has been concluded.
- 10 Jan 84 Soviet media announce that the USSR Foreign Ministry has presented NATO embassies in Moscow with a Warsaw Pact proposal for freeing Europe of chemical weapons. The proposal includes suggestion of a 1984 meeting for an exchange of views on this issue.
- 18 Jan 84 Gromyko presents recycled Soviet confidence-building proposals at Stockholm Conference on Disarmament in Europe.